

THE MAN.

NO. 56—VOL. III.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 4 1834.

PRICE ONE CENTS.

FOR "THE MAN." SONG.

BY A REFORMED WHIG.

Who is't edits the blanket sheet,
And garbles statements very neat,
At No. 56 Wall street?

James Double W.

Who attends Masonic Hall,
When the Wigs a meeting call,
With resolutions rather small?

James Double W.

Who sold himself to one Nick Biddle,
And said the Democrats he'd diddle,
Were, he allowed to play first fiddle?

James Double W.

Who said—and said as all have thought—
The "Mammoth" was with danger fraught,
And "Men and votes like cattle bought?"

James Double W.

Who since has joined the same Bank faction,
And made, for gold a wretched fraction,
Yet swore it was "a fair transaction?"

James Double W.

Who said aristocratic rights
Should supercede the poorer wights,
And calls mechanics "troglodytes?"

James Double W.

Who, when some emigrants contrived
To reach these shores, where Freedom thrived,
Announced them "live stock" just arrived?

James Double W.

Whose plighted faith and consequences,
His boasted knowledge—all pretence—
Was lately valued at six pence?

James Double W.

And who, to sum up all together,
Has changed with every change of weather,
A mocking bird, of Noah's feather?

James Double W.

CHARACTER OF ANDREW JACKSON.

We copy the following eloquent description of the character of Andrew Jackson from the Brooklyn Advocate. We feel assured that it will be read with glowing interest by every friend and lover of his country.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, the friend of the poor, the enemy of the oppressor, the pride of Ireland, the glory of America, and the brightest gem that ever sparkled in her diadem of national renown.—Money cannot bribe him, nor his enemies conquer him. Aristocracy gives way before him. He is familiar with dangers; they affright him not; and he smiles at the difficulties that would attempt to prevent him from performing what he is conscious is his duty. The friend of liberty, and the firm and unyielding enemy of tyranny; the hero of two years; a Wellington in the field, and a Washington in the cabinet. In '76, he fought and bled for his country. "Liberty or Death" was his motto. The wound he at that time received is visible still, and the scar of that wound he will carry to the grave, as a trophy of victory. In 1812 he was called out by his country a second time to protect her rights, and avenge her wrongs on a ruthless horde of ruthless savages, who were indiscriminately murdering men, women, and children. At the time of his appointment as commander of the western department of the army, he was confined to his bed with sickness; but he soon muffled himself up, and at the head of his soldiers rushed into the wild woods anxious to preserve his countrymen from impending destruction. He endured hunger and privations beyond description. At length the appalling war-whoop saluted his ear; he met the enemy; ten to one; he fought them bravely; the ground was strewn with their lifeless bodies; and, finally, after a desperate and bloody engagement, he compelled them to surrender. He returned home, crowned as it were with laurels, and with universal applause. Scarcely had he seated himself down to rest in his peaceful habitation, when he was called out a third time to meet the most powerful and well-disciplined army that ever invaded our country. He fled in haste to the scene of action; the enemy were already landing under the protection of a numerous fleet, and slowly advancing with "Beauty and Booty" as their motto! When he arrived in New Orleans, he found the women and

children in the utmost distress, screaming aloud and flying in every direction, imploring safety and protection.—"Tell those women," said the noble General to his Aid, "that their city never shall be taken!" The public authorities were on the very point of surrendering it to the enemy. "Never," said the brave General, "shall the city be surrendered, till my soldiers and myself are cut to pieces." That same night he encountered the enemy, and obliged them to retreat to their camp. That the Americans were brave soldiers, the British, to their surprise, soon discovered; and they determined to bring against them the whole of their disposable force. Accordingly, active and vigorous preparations on both sides were made with a view to a fierce and sanguinary conflict; and now the memorable morning of the 8th of January, 1815, dawned upon the horizon, when he with about 3000 Americans, firm and undaunted, stood prepared to meet in mortal combat, 15,000 veteran troops, the flower of Wellington's army, and headed by Britain's highly accomplished General Packenham! The fight commenced—the enemy, in columns of 70 men deep, marched till within pistol shot of the American lines.—"Now, my brave men," said the intrepid General, "show them what Americans can do." The soldiers gave three cheers, and then they greeted their enemies with a most tremendous volley of musketry, while the grape shot from their cannon cut down whole columns. They fell like grass before the mower's scythe, and Packenham, and some of his best Generals and Aids were killed, and his army destroyed and cut to pieces. About 4000 rank and file lay dead upon the plain. The loss on the side of the Americans was only from 15 to 20 killed, and 80 wounded. The victory was complete, the enemy was subdued, and retreated to their shipping, and the country was once more saved from ruin. This, for the length of time employed, was one of the most desperate battles perhaps ever fought, and one of the most glorious conquests achieved by the American arms. May the General, who has been thus tried, and proved to be true to his country in the time of danger, live in the hearts and affections of all true Americans.

In honor of his great and valuable services, and extraordinary talents, he, in 1828, by an overwhelming majority of his countrymen, was elected President of the United States of America. When he took the presidential chair, and was sworn into office, the government had more foreign and domestic difficulties to encounter than under the administration of any of the former Presidents, all of which are now nearly obviated and overcome by the unflinching firmness and steady perseverance of the venerable President. One of the greatest difficulties that presented itself to be conquered at that time was Nullification. It originated in the South, and its aim was to sever the Union, and involve our fair country in all the horrors of a civil war. Matters assumed a serious and most threatening aspect in the South, and Charleston was arraying herself for the contest. The vigilant eye of the President surveyed all their movements, and though his sympathies were such as should ever actuate the bosom of the father of the American people, yet he would not suffer himself to be intimidated by menaces to sacrifice to the cupidity of a few the honest interest of the peaceable majority. His orders to the army and navy were "to be ready at a moment's warning." He issued his proclamation; its decided, its imperative language is—"Abide by the Constitution, and you shall be protected; resist, and you shall be chastised." Warm and inflamed as were the Nullifiers, full well they knew the President's calibre, and that if once the Rubicon was passed by them, it would not be his eagles merely, but himself at their head they should have to look upon. As the popular adage expresses it, "they took wit in their anger," and were induced to disband their troops, return to their homes, and demean themselves as peaceable citizens of the government of their own free and unrestrained choice. Such was the benign result of the President's Proclamation.—He was hailed at that time, by all parties, as the deliverer of his country from civil war and bloodshed. The last and most inveterate enemy of all which he has to contend with at present, is the United States Bank.—Whoever will be at the pains to examine her rise and progress until now, must be convinced, if he be open to conviction, that the charge preferred against her of having forfeited her charter is not unfounded, especially when he considers the surreptitious manner in which she obtained it—her ungenerous removal of the intended location of the Bank from New York to Philadelphia—her defalcation to the paying stockholders, in discounting notes for the non-paying ones at the Baltimore Branch and Philadelphia—and the consequent abuse of the ten millions of specie purchased from England by those directors, who paid their second instalment in promissory notes instead of money, by which the Bank became so impoverished that she could neither discount nor pay any dividend for several years; and so reduced were her funds that she was necessitated to dismiss a very considerable number of her officers from her service. But these and many more items that could be

charged to her in the commencement of her career, are mere peccadilloes, compared with the enormities of riper years. When she was young, and less matured in crime, she denied to foreigners, who complained of the unfairness of her business transactions, that she was the United States Bank. She said she only received her charter from the United States; but now she violates her charter, by fraudulently expending her funds for electioneering purposes, and endeavors to control that very government who created her, while at the same time she is actually under the control of foreigners, who are the owners of a very considerable part of her stock. These and her other unjust actions and doings have caused the public to withdraw their confidence from her, and she must of consequence, notwithstanding her desperate struggles for a renewal of her charter, sink to rise no more.

We now ask, could the President, consistently with an inviolable regard for the Constitution of the country, and the solemnity of his oath of office sanction the re-charter of this Bank? and it would be unjust, as well as highly impolitic, to leave the public's money to the mercy of such a corrupt and misguided institution. The deposits, if left in the Bank, must remain dormant and unproductive, as she is winding up her concerns. To distribute them among the various banks throughout the union was highly commendable in the President, as by that means larger discounts to mercantile men and to poor mechanics were obtained, and the money more widely circulated. As a last and expiring effort, the Bank has raised a most dismal "hue and cry." The country is ruined! business prostrated! and credit and confidence destroyed! This dying groan, too well understood, will prove utterly unavailing. The nation is out of debt, and more prosperous than any other nation in the world. Business is doing well, and regulating itself far better than in the years 1824 and 1827, when the Bank was in full operation! The cholera, and not the removal of the deposits, is the cause of our present embarrassments. Besides, confidence is as strong now in honest men as it ever was.

The aristocracy or oligarchy of America may with propriety say of the President as Napoleon said of Blucher—"I dread that old man more than all the allied powers of Europe." So well you may, gentlemen aristocrats, for if not controlled by a powerful hand, you will in the folly and madness of your hearts, place a crown on the head of some foreign Prince! You sigh, you languish to be titled lords and dukes, forgetting what the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords directs by his holy servant, St. Paul! Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate." But take care, and look well to it in time, lest, for your unbridled audacity, the President (as he did with the aristocrats of New Orleans, does not make you "hewers of wood, and drawers of water!" They would not serve the country, but he obliged them to serve his soldiers. Ye freemen of America, ye brave and noble sons of Erin, soldiers, sailors and citizens, which will you now maintain and defend, the Constitution of the country, stained with the blood of your revolutionary sires, or that aristocracy which threatens the lives and liberties of our citizens? Your reply is, "The Constitution and the President forever! Then my brave, generous, noble-minded democrats, support both at the present election; if not the country will be ruined forever, and religious liberties utterly destroyed. We now solemnly adjure you, by all that is good and gracious, lovely and excellent, not to cause disturbance of any kind, nor to follow the example of the Philadelphia aristocrats, who murdered poor Perry, the carpenter, but quietly, peaceably, and honorably support Marcy for Governor, and Tracy for Lieutenant Governor, against Seward, the sworn friend of the Bank, and avowed enemy of the President; and Stillwell, the Agrarian—a man without talents, learning, or qualifications for the office. JUSTICE.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Wednesday evening the 8th Oct. Mr. I. Randal, pilot of the steam boat Michigan, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning in this city. The deceased was a worthy and esteemed citizen, and left a family to mourn over his early departure.—St. Louis Adv.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4.

Monopolies or no Monopolies?
BANKS OR NO BANKS?
Bag Money or the Constitutional Currency?
GOLD OR PAPER?
Proscription or Toleration?
ARISTOCRACY OR DEMOCRACY?

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
 GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM L. MARCY.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN TRACY.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

C. C. CAMBRELENG,

CAMPBELL P. WHITE,

ELY MOORE,

JOHN McKEON.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

JOHN I. MORGAN.

CHARLES G. FERRIS,

ASSEMBLY.

BENJAMIN RINGGOLD,

ANDREW C. WHEELER,

JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, jr.

CHARLES HENRY HALL,

CHARLES P. CLINCH,

PROSPER M. WETMORE,

JOB HASKELL,

THOMAS N. CARR,

CHRISTOPHER C. RICE,

HERMAN J. QUACKINBUSH,

THOMAS HERTTELL.

SHERIFF.

JOHN HILLYER.

COUNTY CLERK.

THOMAS JEREMIAH,

CORONER.

WILLIAM SCHUREMAN.

(COPY.)

The undersigned, selected by the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee for members to represent this District, are uncompromisingly opposed to any Bank of the United States, in any shape or form, or upon any conditions whatever, and to any bank charter or other exclusive privileges for the District of Columbia. They are in favor of gradually suppressing the issue and circulation of Bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, and of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

New York, Oct. 25, 1834.

C. C. CAMBRELENG, CAMPBELL P. WHITE,
 ELY MOORE, JOHN McKEON,
 CHARLES G. FERRIS, JOHN L. MORGAN.

(COPY.)

We, the undersigned, having been chosen by the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee, as candidates for members of Assembly from the city and county of New York, express our determination if elected, to use our influence and exertions against all monopolies, particularly those of banking, insurance, and the state prison; and also to endeavor to effect the passage of a law to prohibit, at an early day, the circulation of all bank notes under five dollars, and to oppose the repeal of the law providing for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

New York, 25th Oct. 1834.

THOMAS HERTTELL, BENJ. RINGGOLD,
 ANDREW C. WHEELER, CHARLES P. CLINCH,
 CHARLES H. HALL, JAS. I. ROOSEVELT, jr.
 THOMAS N. CARR, JOB HASKELL,
 H. I. QUACKINBUSH, PROS. M. WETMORE,
 CHRISTOPHER CARLETON RICE.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that are now, or may hereafter be elected by the people.

THE SECOND DAY.

Tomorrow will be the last day of election, and we again call upon the Working Men, who have but little time to spend at the polls, to vote THIS DAY. If they neglect the call, they may lose their votes, and if not their votes, their time, which is money to them. The Bankites are playing a deep game at this election; they are using every means that they can legally use to cause delay and a crowd around the polls, so that the Working Men may be deterred from voting. The consequence of these efforts is that more than five thousand votes less were polled yesterday than on the first day of the spring election, as the following statement will show:

WARDS.	FALL.	SPRING.
1	772	7327
2	909	1147
3	782	2200
4	794	1013
5	1020	1447
6	952	1150
7	1111	1500
8	2031	2170
9	2156	1670
10	1712	1615
11	995	1700
12	595	600
13	836	1350
14	858	1202
15	757	1021
	14290	20112
		14290

5922

If the same system of challenging be pursued this day as took place yesterday, the probability is that tomorrow the polls shall be so crowded that many, even of those who are willing to spend their time in the effort to deposit their vote, may be EXCLUDED. To the Polls, then, this day.

ANOTHER TORYWIG FRAUD!—The copy of a Handbill addressed "to the friends of Ely Moore," and signed "A Working Mechanic," was left at our office last evening, which we understand was to be extensively circulated during the night; the object of which is to make Working Men to believe that there is a design on the part of some of the supporters of the Democratic Congress ticket to strike off Ely Moore's name, and thereby induce the Working Men to retaliate by striking their names from the Ticket. We have unquestionable evidence that this handbill is unprincipled through cunning device of the Bankites.

THE DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMEN of this city turned out nobly yesterday to the rescue of popular rights from the grasp of the monopolists. The subtle and atrocious attempts of the Bank's myrmidons to delude and even coerce them to the support of a set of aristocratical lordlings and time-serving demagogues, have inspired them with an energy and decision such gross insult and treachery cannot fail to inspire in the breast of every true son of democracy. Their united phalanx carries dismay, as well as certain defeat, into the ranks of their haughty and arrogant opponents.

We are sorry that the "Citizen of the World" should feel any soreness, and still more sorry, that he should give evidence of it by abusing the Working Men's Meeting in the Bowery, on the 15th of May last, whose measures then proposed, are now (or will be tomorrow night) triumphant, because he happened to be in a very meagre minority in regard to those measures. We would now just hint to the "Citizen," that to be forever accusing others of ignorance, a want of judgment, and a lack of talent, is not the best way in the world to get a character for knowledge, honesty, and judgment for one's self.

Extra copies of The Man, containing the Letter of the Governor, for sale at this office.

MASKS OFF.—"The question is not Bank, or no Bank, but Property or no Property—Religion or no Religion."

This is the language of that miserable stupid paper called the *Mercantile Advertiser*, edited by Redwood Fisher! It seems that the Bank Tories, are at last satisfied that they cannot carry the Bank, and therefore make a miserable attempt to evade the question, and lustily brawl out it is "property or no property, religion or no religion." The object of this course is to excite the fears of the rich and the bigoted; But the Torywigs have assumed too many names, worn too many disguises, and made altogether too many senseless professions, for any new movement on their part to have a disastrous effect in the Democratic ranks.

We are requested to say that the names of Messrs. REINECKER and HANDSCHUH were used in the official account of the pretended German meeting at the Broadway Wiggery, without their consent or approbation, the former as Committee man and the latter as Vice President. Mr. Reinecker supports the Democratic ticket.

THE DOCTOR MONOPOLY.

The following communication sent to us from Poughkeepsie, is on the subject of the *Doctor Monopoly*. "A Whig" will see that the Democrats of this city have a pledge from their Candidates for the National and State Legislatures, that they will oppose ALL monopolies, the above, of course among the number. If Botanic Physicians and their friends would unite and demand a pledge similar to ours, (and to be just it ought to be quite as extensive,) from all candidates seeking legislative offices, our word for it, the dynasty of Exclusive Privilege would soon be brought to an end, and the beneficent and constitutional sway of EQUAL RIGHTS established for ever. We have no doubt the result of the election will prove to the Democrats of this State and the Union, the necessity of adopting the truly Republican plan of telling the legislative agents of the people what they shall do, and what they shall not do. Down with ALL monopolies and exclusive privileges.

A WHIG'S OPINION OF SEWARD,
the Torywig Candidate for Governor.
 FOR "THE MAN."

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 28, 1834.
 Mr. EDITOR—Though not a constant reader of your excellent paper, yet I have often seen with pleasure the liberality of sentiment which distinguishes its columns, and it is to this unfashionable commodity that these few lines owe their existence. The all absorbing question of politics naturally induces the inquiry, Who is such and such an one? and what has he done to deserve such an office? with many others not dissimilar. The people of this state know that a man, by name W. H. Seward, is set up for our Governor, and many papers are loud in his praise, which for ought I know, may be true; but let us look a little into last year's business. It seems, that last winter or spring, the Assembly at Albany were afflicted with his speeches on several occasions, but the only one which shall now be noticed, is the Doctor's bill as I call it, and a most interesting one it must have been for a legislature to speechify upon. It is very well known that Botanic Physicians were not allowed in any manner to collect pay for their services when employed, under the penalty of \$50 fine and 60 days imprisonment; this was to prevent quackery, the Legislature said. In this bill Mr. Seward was quite bitter against the poor quacks, as he termed them, and in place of argument, spouted irony and ridicule, the usual accompaniments of such an elevated mind as his.

Now any root or yarb Doctor might discover, on reading his remarks, that Mr. Seward knew as much about medicine as a toad does about a wheelbarrow. If he had said that the quacks should on the death of each patient they had, pay \$25 (to which the fine is now reduced) and receive no pay,—it would look reasonable, as caring for the lives of the people; but that a man administering a few simple herbs, should, on the receipt of pay for such service, be

subjected to fine and imprisonment, is more than freemen ought to tolerate.

Let us now put the provisions of this act or bill opposite that part of a certain imperishable Declaration, which says something about "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and we shall find the quack's liberty abridged, and his happiness destroyed, for a time perhaps, whilst employed in an act of mercy to his fellow creatures!

Mr. Editor, really I wish it were in my power to utter "words that burn," so this thing might be spoken of as it deserves. Is it possible the Vigs have nominated such an enlightened statesman for Governor? Well, it will hurt no one; for if we cannot choose our physician, we can as yet choose our butcher, baker, shoemaker, and (here's the rub) our governor, and we will choose him too. Mr. Seward stepped out of his place to meet the Doctors, and they may reciprocate the kindness by stepping up to meet him.

About ten years ago Mr. Granger presented a petition to the Legislature, containing 48 thousand names, for the repeal of the very obnoxious clause of the "Revised" Statutes, to which I have referred. We have reason to think this number has increased lately, but at any rate he may safely count upon 30 thousand out of 48, against him, which in my opinion is quite sufficient to use him entirely up.

Although the Legislature have, it is believed, begun with us, we do not know that they will stop here. Nobody knows but the gratitude of the State will provide its inhabitants with "LEGAL" attendants of every grade, even to a sweep, for we sometimes stand as much in need of a sweep as of a governor.

You will perceive I am not much used to writing, but the subject, which will admit of much enlargement, seems to require at least a passing notice.

A WHIG.

THE POLLS.

Will be held during the three days of the Election, at the following places—

- 1st Ward—93 Broad street.
- 2d Ward—Stoneall's, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.
- 3d Ward—94 Barclay street.
- 4th Ward—Harmony Hall, corner Duane and William streets.
- 5th Ward—Carpenter's, corner of Walker and Chapel streets.
- 6th Ward—In front of the City Hall.
- 7th Ward—H. Bradley's, 159 Madison street.
- 8th Ward—No. 166 Spring st.
- 9th Ward—J Gray's, 263 Bleeker st.
- 10th Ward—Bowery and Hester streets, Congress Hall.
- 11th Ward—D'Anteroche's, corner of Houston and Allen streets.
- 12th Ward—Second Day, at Bull's Head, 3d Avenue.
- Third Day, at Howe's, Harlem.
- 13th Ward—No. 5 Sheriff's st.
- 14th Ward—Broadway House, Broadway and Grand sts.
- 15th Ward—Constitution Hall, 650 Broadway.

We learn from various wards that our friends have commenced the contest in fine spirits. The line of demarcation between the opposing parties was never more distinctly drawn than at present. The choice which every man is called upon to make is between Democracy and Aristocracy; between a government founded on the wide and strong basis of equal rights, and a government founded on a system of exclusive privileges; between the greatest good of the greatest number, and the exclusive good of a few; between monopoly and free-trade; between slavery and freedom. Where such are the questions at issue, who can doubt, or halt, between two opinions!—Post.

Let our friends bear in mind that the question concerning the tenth Congressman in Ohio is by no means decided yet. It is very far from being certain that the Bank Tories have carried a majority of the delegation. The complete returns from the third district may yet show that Helfenstein is elected; and if they should not, it is still not very improbable that we shall have ten; for we understand that LYLE means to contest Bellamy Storer's election on the ground of gross frauds practised by the Bank Tory inspectors and others in Cincinnati, and that he has already procured affidavits of cheating enough to set aside the election. This question must be decided by the House of Representatives; and until that decision is made, it cannot be considered as determined that the Bank Tories are entitled to ten members.—Post.

FALSEHOOD DETECTED AND EXPOSED.

To the Democratic Republican Electors of New York.

To refute the base falsehood published in the Journal of Commerce against Ely Moore, in stating that he lectured in Tammany Hall on Sundays, I here state that I have been a public lecturer and member of that Society for four years, and am positive that he never lectured there within that time, neither has he taken any part in the proceeding there, nor have I ever seen him there as a spectator.

BENJAMIN OFFIN,

Corner of William and Spruce streets.

SIXTH WARD.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic Electors of the Sixth Ward, who assembled without any previous call at McDermott's Long Room, the meeting was called to order by Thomas S. Brady, Esq. who moved that Mr. William H. Hicks, be appointed Chairman, and Messrs. Chas. Graham, Jun., and Alexander Russell, Secretaries, which being seconded and unanimously carried, the meeting was organized, and was addressed in a spirited manner by Messrs. Abraham Le Foy, George D. Strong, and Charles Graham, Jun., and the following resolutions offered by Mr. Le Foy, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That though we view the principal effects of the self-styled Whig party as bent to the support of the United States B., we do not consider this the only question, but among others of the most important is whether our liberties should be preserved or destroyed.

Resolved, That we view the undignified and universal abuse of every man who advocates democratic principles, as a forecast of the fate that awaits us if we are defeated in this contest; and that we will use every honorable exertion to carry the republican democratic ticket.

Resolved, That we also consider this contest as a struggle between the democracy and the aristocracy, and that we the democracy value the right of voting for those whose principles accord with our own, as our dearest privilege, and one which cannot be bought.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers of this city.

It having been communicated by the chairman, to the meeting, that Mr. Charles N. Yeomans, of the Third Ward, will present a suite of colors for the frigate of the democratic party, at the Jefferson House, on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, and that the electors of this Ward are invited to attend. The invitation was accepted with repeated cheers.

WM. H. HICKS, Chairman.

Chas. Graham, Jun., Secretaries.
Alexander Russell, Secretaries.

MEETING OF THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN ADOPTED CITIZENS.

The French and Italian naturalized citizens of this country, having never before endeavored to form a body distinct from the American family, found it nevertheless necessary to meet tonight, November 1st, at the House of Mr. Broyer, owing to the strenuous efforts made by the aristocrats, to lead the public opinion to the belief that all this class of citizens had voted last spring and will vote this fall, with the hirelings and minions of the Mammoth Bank—considering that this assertion is not founded in truth, and that but a small portion of them who have to rely on Bank favors, have done so—considering that the French and Italian Merchants and Working men especially, are and always will be the opponents of all kinds of monopolies, from the knowledge they have of their disastrous effects on their native countries—therefore they have organized and appointed:

L. BONNEFOUX, President,
CHARLES DEL VECCHIO, 1st Vice President,
ANTONIO BONNESETE, 2d do do

JOS. ATTINELLI, Secretaries.
JOSEPH DREYFUS, Secretaries.

On motion, a committee was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Joseph Dreyfus, P. P. Durando, Louis Timora, Joseph Attinelli and John Milton, were appointed that committee.

During their absence, Mr. Thomas H. Brady, having been ascertained to be in the room, did, at the unanimous call of the meeting, deliver a spirited, patriotic and liberal address.

On the return of the Committee, the following resolutions were offered in its name by Jno. Dreyfus, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting considers itself a portion of the great Democratic family.

Resolved, That they approve of the measures of the administration of ANDREW JACKSON, as tending to the welfare of the Republic, and the extension of the Republican form of Government all over the world.

Resolved, That we consider all monopolies and privileged bodies as the source and support of despotism, and the cause of the oppression of the poor by the rich.

Resolved, That we consider the Bank of the United States one of the most dangerous monopolies now existing in any part of the world.

Resolved, That we approve of the nominations made at Tammany Hall, because they are composed of men who are pledged to oppose the chartering or rechartering of any and every monopoly, and in favor of abolishing as soon as practicable the circulation of small bank notes.

Resolved, That a vigilance committee be appointed, whose duty will be to attend during the three days of election, at the house of Mr. Philipina, No. 34 Reed street, to aid those of their fellow countrymen in procuring their naturalization papers, distributing tickets, and attending to all matters that may forward the good cause, and that tickets be left at the following places: Louis Timora, Washington Bath, Pearl street; Broyer, corner de Broadway and Reed street; Bonneset, No. 329 Broadway; Souza & Rudes, No. 327 Canal street; Chas. Del Vecchio, 44 Chatham st.; E. Bergonzio, 8 Broad st.; P. Maury, cor. 10th and Broadway; E. Milton, 3 Murray st.; Arnaud, Frankfort street, near Tammany Hall; P. P. Durando, corner of Chamber and Chatham; A. Traus, Market street.

TO ANATEURS OF THE VIOLIN.—The Violin taught in a few lessons, and on the most reasonable terms, by DANIEL LANE.

Application to be made at 128 Franklin street. 04 1m*

TO JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.

A Regular Monthly Meeting of the New York Union Society will be held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, (Corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets,) on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, at 7 o'clock.

Members are particularly requested to be punctual, as business of importance will be laid before them.

By order,

WM. L. CHURCHWELL, Secretary.

N. B. Agreeably to a resolution the Meeting, of the Society will be held at the above named place until further notice. n13

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward Democratic Republican Committee will meet EVERY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, until after the election. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Ward Committee.

JOHN ANDERSON, Chairman.

ALFRED A. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B. The new "Seventh Ward Democratic Hall," No. 156 Monroe street, between Rutgers and Jefferson streets, is open every day and evening as a PUBLIC DEMOCRATIC READING ROOM. Political news will be placed on the bulletin hourly as it arrives. Those of our fellow citizens who wish to avail themselves of the reading room, are respectfully invited to call in. 030

DEATHS.

November 2, Mrs. Susan King in the 21st year of her age. October 9, at Madisonville, Louisiana, Lewis Asbury, merchant of New Orleans, formerly of New York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Packet ship France, Funck, Havre, Sept. 25.
Ship Henry, Gray, London, Gravesend, Sept. 28.
Ship Eugene, Osgood, Batavia, via Rotterdam, 48 days.
Brig Jos. Sprague, Anthony, Bremen, Sept. 28.
Brig Othello, Scott, Rotterdam, Sept. 10.
Br. Brig Sea Horse, Williams, Galway, 43 days.
Br. brig Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax, via Stamford.
Brig Wallace, Chase, Bremen, 34 days.
Brig Hunter, Finley, Havanna, Oct. 15.
Brig Perl, M'Laren, Eastport.
Brig William, Borden, Newport.
Schr Mohican, Sparrow, and Rochester, Loring, Boston.
Schr Eclipse, (Br.) Robinson, St. Johns, N. B.
Schr Ellen, Lewis, Boston—Rambler, Conner, Providence.
Laura, Deming, Hartford; Lydia, Nickerson, Dennis.
Sloop Pilot, Gibbs, New Bedford.
Sloops Friend of Peace, Boston; Hero, Sampson, Falmouth.
Sloop Corinthian, Gibbs, New Bedford.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Watch your right of suffrage with jealousy and vigilance. It is rumored that a concerted attempt will be made by the BANK TORY PARTY, to adopt a new rule respecting your right to vote. It is said that your vote should not be received unless you have been inhabitants of this state for one year after your naturalization. The object of this unjust scheme is to exclude all those adopted citizens from voting who have been naturalized within the last twelve months. Such a construction of the law, if enforced, would be a gross violation of your rights, and you are legally justified in taking the oath prescribed by the statute. Should you be challenged on that ground, you can with propriety take the oath, and the inspectors are bound by law to administer it.

In support of the above position, read the following opinion of the Attorney General of this State, the original of which has been deposited with the Clerk of the County for your benefit:

Copy of a Letter from Greene C. Bronson, Esq., Attorney General of this State, to a Gentleman in this City, dated Albany, October 28th, 1834.

SIR—I have received your letter, requesting my opinion on the question, whether a naturalized citizen, having the other necessary qualifications, is entitled to vote at Elections immediately after his naturalization, or whether he must be a citizen one year before he can exercise the elective franchise. I am of opinion that he is entitled to vote immediately after naturalization. Such has been the uniform construction of the constitution by the Legislature. In the oath of the elector, he is required to swear—not that he has been a citizen for a year—but that he is a citizen at the time of offering his vote. 1 Revised Statutes, 134, sec. 18. See also Laws of 1822, p. 272, sec. 8, and Laws of 1827, p. 174, sec. 4, in connection with the constitution as adopted in 1821, and as amended in 1825. The practice at elections, has I believe, always been in accordance with this view of the subject.

But independent of any legislative construction, or the practice at elections, I entertain no doubt concerning the true interpretation of the constitution. If the elector is a citizen at the time of offering his vote, and has the other necessary qualifications, his right to vote cannot be questioned.

I am, with great respect,

(Signed) Your obedient servant,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 per cent.	
2000 do.	
5000 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on by 17 if

TO POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

POSTING BILLS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS, &c. executed on reasonable terms, at the Office of "The Man," 6 Thames street.

WANTED—An Agent for the Man in Hartford, Ct. For terms, enquire of David Mitchell, New Haven.

Extra copies of the Man containing Cobbett's "Gold" article for sale.

PROGRAMME OF THE GRAND WHIG CELEBRATION,

Which is intended to commemorate the Victories achieved in Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, &c. &c.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION:

FIRST.

Major Jack Downing,
In full Regimentals,

Belted, Booted and Spurred en-militaire, with his Ink horn under his arm, and his Quill behind his ear, bearing on a mutilated figure head a Sop in a Charger, and inscribed, *The Grand Corps following fight for Seven Principles, namely, "Five Loaves and two Fishes."*

SECOND.

MORDECAI M. NOAH,

Founder of Ararat, Judge Advocate and King of Israel, gorgeously arrayed in the Royal Vestments of the Sons of David, wearing a Golden Crown, inscribed
"ALL IS FAIR IN POLITICS."

THIRD.

JAS. WATSON WEBB,

Prophet and Grand High Priest of Wig-ery, superbly arrayed in the cast-off Robes of the Prophet Matthias! and wearing upon his bosom a Golden Breast Plate, inscribed,

"The Bank of the United States will come into market and buy up men and presses, like beasts of the stall."

BOUGHT FOR \$52,000.

"A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION!"

FOURTH.

Clay, Webster and Sargeant,

Gorgeously arrayed in the Wigs and Ermine of Westminster Hall, each wearing a Golden Breast Plate, inscribed,

BANK ATTORNIES, SWORN TO BE TRUE TO OUR CLIENT.

FIFTH.

BANK OF THE U. STATES,

Drawn upon a Car, covered with a superb Golden Canopy, ornamented and tasselled alamode.

On the right side of this Car, the Leaders of National Republicanism,

add on the left side the Leaders of Nullification, each

holding on to a tassell

suspended from the

Canopy. This Car

to be inscribed

ISSACHER,

Which by interpretation means a strong Ass, crouching between two burdens. (This word *Issacher*, is in this case strikingly descriptive; for surely, nothing but an Ass would take two burdens upon his back, and none but a strong one could bear them.)

SIXTH.

His Most Sacred Majesty

WE, NICHOLAS THE I.

Arrayed in Imperial Robes, wearing a massive Golden Crown, deep set with diamond, and inscribed

Nicholas I.

By the Grace of Mammon,

"Calm as a Summer's Morning."

SEVENTH.

EDWARD EVERETT

AND

HOBACE BINNEY,

Purveyors or Jackals to Nicholas I., reverently bearing His Imperial Majesty's train,

EIGHTH.

SENATOR

FRELINGHUYSEN,

Gravely reading Cotton Mather on Witchcraft.

NINTH.

A CAR OF SUNDAY MAIL PETITIONS.

Drawn by a strong, ancient and venerable Mule, named **CHURCH AND STATE**, and inscribed,
"WE ONLY WANT A HANDLE FOR OUR HATCHET."

TENTH.

The veracious and redoubtable

THURLOW WEED,

("A GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN TILL AFTER ELECTION.")

Suspended in Gov. Marcy's Breeches! attached to a pole, and borne on the shoulders of the WHIG CORPS EDITORIAL!!!! **THURLOW**, half smothered, constantly screaming,
"THE SIX MILLION MORTGAGE."

ELEVENTH.

**Procession Closed by
DAVY CROCKETT**

Flogging a Wild Cat,

And at the same time

Grimacing the Bark off of a Hickory Tree!

N. B. Upon mature reflection, it was deemed advisable by the Councils of the Ancients that the 100 blank Cartridges which the faithful Trojan Whigs had provided to welcome our glorious Whig Victory in New Jersey, should be reserved until the day of the Grand Celebration above projected. Said cartridges, therefore, have been safely placed in "Deposit," all save one, which was fired through mistake; or as Jack Downing would say, "pretty much arter the sort of a child born out of due season."

LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, by WILLIAM COBBETT. Reprinted in full from the London edition, and containing the paper read at the Cabinet. Price 6 cents single, or \$4.50 a hundred, for sale at the office of this paper, No 6 Thames street. o 15

THE DISEGISES—Being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidences, and Early History of Christianity, never yet before or elsewhere, so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev. Robert Taylor, A. B. M. & R. C. S.—Last edition.—Just received and for sale by G. W. & A. J. MATSELL, No. 94 Chatham street. o 14

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a set of Distributors for a Superroyal Press; a large Washing Trough; a set of column rules (23 in number) 17½ inches in length; a quantity of leads and cross rules 14½ pica ems in length; a number of roller stocks and handles, &c. o 14

MARSHALL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—This medicine is prepared from a vegetable, and will be found a radical cure for that distressing disorder. Since its discovery, (which was by mere accident,) numbers have been cured, after having been afflicted for twenty years. The first application affords great relief, and perfect cure is effected in a few days. To convince the public it is a sovereign remedy, the following certificate is subjoined. City of New York, 13th Oct. 1833.—Having been afflicted with the Piles for two years, and having applied for medical aid in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, and New York, without success, until advised by a friend to try Dr. Marshall's infallible Remedy, which gave immediate relief, and proved a cure within twenty four hours. JAMES DOWNE. To be had only at B. Marshall's Drug Store, No. 54 Orange street. Price—2oz. vials, 50 cents—4 oz. 1 dollar. o 17 1m

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT. 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES & POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26tf

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00

PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00

Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75

Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 14

Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 29

s 16

LATHES on hand for sale. Also a number of CROW BARS, by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, 114 Cliff street. o 14tf

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUMED STEADS.

Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The ordinary Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the others, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom Bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These Bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

TWO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Typo, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$5 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my24

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying anything with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

DIARRHEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfmy

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mh11

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. jy23

PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description. at No. 6 Thames street near Broadway, by G. H. Evans.

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson; Michael Kennedy, Hartford, Conn.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30 00	One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00	" 2 weeks, 5 00
" 3 months, 7 50	" 1 week, 1 50
" 2 months, 5 00	" 1 time, 75

37 All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines